THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII. TUESDAY, October 27, 1807. No. 1101.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 31st day of October, instant.

All the interest of John Cunningham in a Tract of Laud on Conequenessing creek, surveyed on a warrant to James Hopkins, containing 259 acres, or thereabouts; also, in a Tract of Land, containing 259 acres, more or less, adjoining the above, surveyed in the name of John Masoncope; also, in a Tract of 300 acres, more or less, surveyed for Jacob Carpenter; also, a Tract containing 300 acres, more or less, surveyed in the name of Kesler, on which there is a Grist and Sawmill, and part of the town of Butler; also, in a Tract, containing 325 acres, more or less, north of the above, surveyed for John Graff; also, in 325 acres, east of the above, surveyed for Adam Reigart, senior; also, in a Tract, of 295 acres, more or less, on Conequenessing creek, nigh to the town of Butler, surveyed for Emanuel Reigart, all subject to the payment of two dollars per acre, with interest from the 23d day of March, 1796, as per contract of that date between him and the late Robert Morris, and also subject to a certain grant to the county of Butler, for a seat for the town. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Cunningham, at the suit of William Coats, and to be sold by

WM. M'CANDLESS, Sheriff.

19th October, 1807.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be Sold at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 31st October, instant.

All the interest of John Cunningham in the following Tracts of Land, viz.—In District No. 4, north-west of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, No. 112, containing two hundred and thirty five acres, No. 120, two hundred and thirty five acres, No. 121, two hundred and nineteen acres, No. 122, two hundred and nineteen acres, No. 123, two hundred and nineteen acres, No. 124, two hundred and nineteen acres, No. 125, two hundred and nineteen acres, No. 146, two hundred and twelve acres, No. 147, two hundred and thirty five acres, No. 205, two hundred and six acres, No. 207, two hundred and six acres, No. 279, three hundred acres, No. 152, two hundred and thirty five acres, No. 153, two hundred and thirteen acres, No. 186, two hundred and six acres, No. 138, two hundred and thirty five acres. No. 139, two hundred and thirty five acres, and also the interest of John Cunningham, supposed to be one undivided fourth part, in the following Tracts of Land, in same district, No. 6, two hundred and thirty one acres, No. 7, two hundred and thirty one acres, No. 113, two hundred and twelve acres, No. 114, two hundred and twelve acres, No. 115, two hundred and twelve acres, No. 117, two hundred acres, No. 116, two hundred and one acres, No. 118, two hundred and twelve acres, No. 119, two hundred and nineteen acres, No. 144, two hundred and twelve acres, No. 152, three hundred acres, No. 153, three hundred acres, No. 145, two hundred and twelve acres, No. 178, three hundred acres, No. 162, three hundred acres, No. 163, three hundred acres, No. 269, three hundred acres, No. 234, three hundred acres, No. 235, three hundred acres, No. 80, two hundred and thirty-five acres. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Cunningham, at the suit of Simon & Hayman Gratz—and to be sold by

WM. M'CANDLESS, Sheriff.

19th October, 1807.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 31st instant. A certain tract or lot of land, situate in Pine township, and known by the number 25 in Jones's District, containing 200 hundred acres, more or less, on which is a square log house and barn, and about 35 acres cleared.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jonathan Richardson, at the suit of Henry Thomas, and to be sold by.

WM. M'CANDLESS, Sheriff.

19th October 1807.

Pennsylvania, ss.

In the Name

And by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

BY THOMAS M'KEAN,

Governor of the said Commonwealth,

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS I have been informed by the deposition of a respectable citizen, taken before one of the Justices of the Peace for the county of Alleghany, That on Wednesday about one o'clock in the afternoon of the 23d September, now last past, William B. Irish, Deputy Marshal in the District of Pennsylvania, accompanied by George Holdship, Esq. Ennion Williams and James Hamilton, proceeding to the house and plantation occupied by a certain William Faulk, in Beaver county, in the state aforesaid, to execute a writ of *Habere Facies Possessionem*, issued by the circuit court of the United States of America, in the the case of Robert Bawne against the said William Faulk, on their entering a lane, leading to the the huose of the said William Faulk, were fired upon by persons concealed in a thicket of brush on the road side—that three or four guns were discharged, and directly after the aforesaid James Hamilton called out, "Sheriff I am gone," and instantly fell from his horse and in a minute or two expired; when the said deputy marshal, with his two surviving companions, rode off with all speed to Greersburgh.—I have also been informed, that the aforesaid William Faulk had repeatedly threatened to kill any person that should come to dispossess him.

Now be it known, That I do hereby require and enjoin all judges, justices, magistrates and other officers within this state, to be active in discovering, pursuing and arresting, or causing to be arrested, the persons who have been guilty of the aforesaid atrocious murder; and I do hereby offer a reward of *Five Hundred Dollars* to any person or persons who shall apprehend, secure and bring to conviction the person who murdered the aforesaid James Hamilton, and *Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars* for every of the accessaries before and after the fact; and also a free and full pardon to the person who shall first communicate the name of the person who committed the same cruel and horrid crime, so that he be brought to trial. I do further earnestly request all persons whomsoever, to be aiding and assisting in pursuing and bringing to justice the aforesaid cruel and wicked assassins.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Lancaster, the third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and of the Commonwealth the thirty-second.

By the Governor,

THOMAS M. THOMPSON, *Secretary.*

Storage and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscriber having erected a suitable building, will now be able to accommodate those who please to favour him in the above Business, either by receiving and forwarding Goods agreeable to orders, with care and dispatch, or by making Sales or Purchases on a moderate Commission.

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, 16th October, 1807.

PITTSBURGH RACES.

THE Pittsburgh Races are postponed until Thursday the 5th of November next, when there will be a purse of Fifty Dollars run for.

On Friday the 6th, a match race will be run by the horses Selim and Whistle Jacket.

On Saturday the 7th, a Sweepstake.

The rules and distances are to be the same as prescribed in the former advertisement.

October 19th, 1807.

REAL PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable fractional section No. 25 in Township 9 of Range 9, in the district of lands offered for sale at Steubenville, containing 382 acres and 57 hundred parts of an acre, on which the Town of Calcutta has been laid out. This tract is situate on the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum river near Fort Lawrence, and about one hundred miles nearly due west of Pittsburgh; sixty miles from Wheeling, Steubenville and Charlestown; nine miles south west of Canton, and about the same distance south east of Bethlehem. The old road leading from Pittsburgh and Georgetown to Sanudsky, passes through the tract.

A Log Dwelling House and Lot at the mouth of *Indian-Wheeling*. The House has a good cellar under the whole, and two rooms on each floor, one of which is calculated for a store. The lot, on which other necessary out-buildings are erected and well inclosed, is 100 feet in front.

A Dwelling House and two Lots in the Borough of Wheeling.

Also, Fractional Sections No. 29, 31, and 32, in Township No. 2, Range No. 10, in Columbia county, in the aforesaid District; containing about 850 acres.—This land is situate at the Forks of Tuscarawas; and the Town of Carter's-Ville laid out on one of the tracts.

DAVID M'KEEHAN.

Pittsburgh Land-Office,
12th Sept. 1807.

By Authority.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

For raising the sum of

THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS,

For defraying the expences of finishing the

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

In the Borough of

PITTSBURGH.

1	Prize of	800 Dollars, is	$. 800
2	do.	500	1000
3	do.	250	750
3	do.	200	600
5	do.	150	750
10	do.	100	1000
20	do.	50	1000
25	do.	40	1000
40	do.	20	800
100	do.	10	1000
1000	do.	6	6000
1	First drawn Ticket, blank or prize		100
1	do. do. third day's drawing,		50
1	do. do. fifth do. do.		50
1	Last drawn Ticket do.		100
1213 Prizes, 1787 Blanks.	less than a blank & anda half to a Prize		15000
3000 Tickets at Five Dollars, is			$.15000

PRIZES will be paid 30 days after the drawing is finished, subject to a deduction of 20 per cent. Those not demanded within twelve months will be considered as relinquished in favour of the Church.

FROM the rapid sale of the tickets, it is expected the Lottery will commence drawing on the first of September next.

THE advantages of this scheme and the encouragement it holds out to companies and individuals who may feel disposed to be concerned in a number of tickets, the Managers think appear too evident on the face of it to be stated in detail: while the near equality of the blanks and prizes secures the holder of a few tickets, or even of a single one, who for a small sum which he may be able to spare, throws himself in the way of fortune, against the dangers of any material or injurious loss. The members of the Congregation, for whose particular convenience the proceeds of the Lottery are to be expended, and even strangers, who may occasionaly be accommodated by the expenditure, the Managers are persuaded, will not make the acqcisition of money the sole object of adventuring in it.

TICKETS may be had of any of the Managers.

JOHN WILKINS,
JOHN JOHNSTON,
WILLIAM PORTER, } *Managers.*

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1807.

MEMOIRS

OF

HENRY MASERS DE LA TUDE,

Containing an account of his confinement thirty-five years in the state prisons of France; and of the stratagems he adopted to escape once from the Bastille, and twice from the Castle of Vincennes—with the sequel of these adventures.

Mr. Henry Masers De La Tude, was the son of a knight of the order of St. Lewis, who, in the year 1733 was made king's lieutenant of Sedan. At the age of twenty-three he was sent to Paris to complete his mathematical studies, in order to qualify him for some post in the army; but falling into company with a set of rash young men, who were plotting the destruction of Madame de Pompadour, at that time favorite mistress of Louis Fifteenth, he was induced to form a project, which laid the foundation of all his future miseries.

For no other motive, as he pretends, than that of doing the Marchioness a good office, he repaired to Versailles, and informed her that he had seen a parcel put into the post-office, which he had reason to believe was designed for her destruction—and cautioned her to be particularly upon her guard. She politely expressed her gratitude; and as soon as the parcel arrived (which had been put into the post-office by himself) the effects of its contents was tried upon several animals, when no harm resulting, she judged him to be an imposter, and had him committed to the Bastille, on the 1st of May, 1749.

In the beginning of September following, he was removed to the castle of Vincennes, where, being indulged by the lieutenant governor with the privilege of walking two hours a day in the garden, he made use of the following means to effect his escape. Two turnkeys usually attended him, one of whom waited in the garden, and the other conducted him down stairs from his room. Having formed his project, he for several days together descended a little faster than the turnkey, who as he always found him by the side of his companion in the garden, took no notice of these manceuvres. Observing this, and taking a favorable opportunity, he tripped as fast as possible down the flight of steps, and, shutting the bottom door of the stair case, advanced boldly to the garden gate, where a sentinel was posted by way of security.

The vigilance of the man, as well as that of several others, who were placed on the opposite side of the draw bridge, he eluded, by pretending to enquire for a person who had just gone that way; but after having obtained his liberty in this artful manner, he was imprudent enough, through the advice of a friend, to surrender himself up again to the king, trusting that the artless confidence of an innocent man would not be abused. He was, nevertheless, reconducted to the Bastille, where he was closely confined for 18 months in one of the most dismal dungeons in that prison. After the expiration of which term, he was taken from this horrid situation, and put into another room, with a prisoner named d'Alegree, who was likewise detained by madame de Pompadour.

Both he and his companion had been long taught to expect, with patience, the disgrace of the marchioness but with the unfortunate, days are as tedious as years, and it is no wonder that they should turn their thoughts towards regaining their liberty. This, however, appeared a romantic idea; for besides the high walls of the Bastille, which are six feet thick, and four iron grates at each window, the prison is continually guarded by a number of centinels, and the trenches which surround it most commonly full of water; how then could two prisoners, confined in a narrow cell, and destitute of all human assistance, effect their escape?

Mr. de la Tude, who was fruitful in expedients, first informed himself by means of an artful trick which he played whilst they were conducted back to their room, after hearing mass, that the apartment in which they were confined had a double ceiling; and after mentioning what he had observed to his friend, told him that he had formed a plan for their enlargement, which could not fail of success.—From his confidence upon this occasion d'Alegree thought him disordered in his mind and asked him with a sneer, where they were to get the ropes and other implements necessary for such an undertaking.

As for the ropes, said de la Tude, give yourself no manner of trouble. In that trunk there are twelve dozen of shirts, six dozen pair of silk stockings, twelve dozen pair of under-stockings, five dozen drawers, and as many dozen napkins; now, by unravelling these, we shall have more than enough to make one thousand feet of rope. True, said the other, but how shall we remove the iron bars in the window; for without instruments it is impossible to do any thing. De la Tude told him that the hand was the instrument of all instruments, and that men whose hands are capable of working, are never at a loss for resources; what though neither scissors, knives, nor any edged tools are allowed us, have not we the iron hinges of our folding table, which, with patience and skill, we can make answer the same purpose.

From this discourse d'Alegre began to entertain some hopes, and they now employed all

their time and talents in this curious project. The first evening, by means of one of the hinges, they took up a tile from the floor, and after digging for six hours found it was a double partition, as de la Tude had conjectured. They then carefully replaced the tile, and began to unravel some of the shirts, drawing out thread by thread and twisting them together, till they formed a rope fifty-five feet long. This they made into a ladder, consisting of twenty-five rounds, made of the wood, which was brought them for firing.

The next thing to be done, was to remove the iron bars from the chimney, which they accomplished in about two months, and then returned them to their places, leaving them ready to be removed when they should be wanted. This appears to have been an exceeding troublesome operation, as they never descended from their work without bloody hands, and their bodies were so bruised in the chimney that they could not renew their labour for an hour or two afterwards. This toil over, they now set about making a wooden ladder of 20 feet long, which, as fast as it was finished, was hid with the other things between the two floors.

As the officers and turnkeys often entered the apartment in the day time, without any previous notice, they were obliged not only to secret their tools, but the smallest chips and rubbish that were made; the least appearance of which would have betrayed them. To answer this purpose the more effectually, they gave each of them a private name, and when any one was coming in, he who was next to the door gave the cant term to the other, that he might conceal them as expeditiously as possible. When their ropes were all ready, their measure was four hundred feet: they had still to make two hundred steps for their ladders, which when accomplished, they covered with the lining ot their bed gowns and under waistcoats, to prevent their rustling against the wall as they descended.

These preparations cost them 18 months work, night and day—and they now waited for a dark stormy night to favor their escape.—At length, after a great number of difficulties, and many narrow escapes from being detected by the officers, the happy moment they had been so long expecting, arrived, and de la Tude was the first to mount the chimney. Here he was almost smothered with the soot, and the blood streamed from his hands, elbows and knees, down to his legs. After some time, however, he got to the top, and by means of a string drew up his companion and all their implements to the top of the building, from which they lowered their baggage, by fastening a rope to the chimney, and by this means descended both at once to the platform, serving as a counterpoise to each other.

Here they fastened their rope ladder to a piece of cannon, and let themselves and their luggage down into the trench, an operation which was attended with the utmost difficulty; for out of a thousand spectators who should have seen them by day light, vibrating backwards and forwards in the air, not one of them, says Mr. de la Tude, but what would have given us over for lost. They arrived, however, at length, safely in the trench, and felicitated themselves upon the success of this part of their enterprise, having been extremely apprehensive of detection, as the centinel was all the time walking on the corridor, at not more than thirty or forty feet distance.

From this place they proceeded to the wall which parts the trench of the bastille from that of St. Anthony's gate, where there is a ditch six feet wide, and about the same depth, which wetted them up to their arm pits. When they had crossed this, they had to work their way through the stone wall of the Governor's garden, which was more than four feet thick, and all the time they were employed in this business, the major's round passed them with a great lanthorn every hour, at about eight or ten feet over their heads; during which times they were obliged to retreat into the ditch, and to stand up to their chins in water, in order to avoid being seen.

Before midnight, by means of the iron bars which had been taken out of the chimney, they had displaced two or three wheelbarrows of stones, and in a few hours more a breach was made in the wall, sufficiently large to get thro' it. They were now in the trench of St. Anthony's gate, and thought themselves entirely out of danger, when they both suddenly fell into an aqueduct, with at least six feet of water over their heads; in this dangerous situation de la Tude caught hold of the bank, and plunging his arm into the water, drew his companion towards him by the hair of his head, and thus happily escaped the danger which threatened them.

Here, says de la Tude, ended the horrors of that dreadful night, and here we embraced each other, and fell upon our knees to thank God for the great mercy he had bestowed upon us, in thus restoring us to liberty. They now mounted the side of the ditch as it struck four o'clock, and after calling upon a friend who was not at home, flew for refuge to the Abbey St. Germain-des-prez.

Soon after this almost miraculous escape, they both set out, by different routs for Brussels, agreeing to meet at the same inn; but when de la Tude, who had to encounter with a number of perils on his journey, arrived at the place appointed, he found that his friend had been discovered and conducted back to prison. Shocked at this intelligence, he set out immediately for Amsterdam, where he had not been long before he was demanded of the states by the French ambassador, in the name of the king, and carried back to his old quarters in the bastille, fettered hands and feet, and only allowed a bed of straw to repose on.

In this situation he remained forty months, and during his confinement, he was one day indulged with the barbarous privilege of being permitted to see his friend d'Alegree, whom he found raving mad in the hospital for lunatics at Charenton. The poor creature had no remembrance of him, and made him no other answer when he reminded him of their escape from the bastille, than by telling him he was God.

Some time after this shocking interview, he observed from the tower of the Bastille, a large piece of paper, at the window of a chamber in St. Anthony's street, on which was written these words, *Yesterday died Madame the Marchioness of Pompadour.* This had been placed there by some young ladies who were acquainted with his story: and he was now persuaded that he should be released from his confinement. But Mr. de Sartine had expressly forbidden all the officers of the bastille to inform the prisoner of her decease. When de la Tude therefore wrote to him, intreating his deliverance, he came to the prison and insisted upon knowing his author.

His behaviour on this occasion proving offensive to Mr. de Sartine, he was removed from prison to the governor's house, loaded with chains from head to foot, and afterwards sent to the castle of Vincennes, to be confined in the black hole. Here, however, the lieutenant governor being a humane man, suffered him to walk two hours a day in the fosse, guarded by two fusileers and a sergeant, who stood at the gate with another centinel. Whilst he was walking here one evening, it happened to be a prodigious thick fog, which he thought was a circumstance by no means to be neglected; he therefore struck down the two centinels with his two elbows, and pushing boldly by the others, flew as fast as his legs would carry him. A great cry of stop thief ensued, in which he joined, and by that means made his escape to Paris.

After this adventure, a number of exempts and settlers were sent out upon the search after him, and a thousand crowns offered as a reward for his discovery: finding, therefore, that it would be impossible to elude the vigilance of scouts and informers, he wrote a letter to the minister of the war department, acquainting him that he would not fail to be with him such a day, and begging he would have the goodness to suspend the orders for arresting him untill he had been indulged with a moment's audience. Going, according to his promise, to the apartment of the minister he was immediately secured, without being permitted to utter a syllable, and put into one of the gloomy dungeons of the castle of Vincennes.

At length Cardinal de Rohan, president of the commission, discovered him at the bottom of his dungeon, in a visit he made to the Biscetre, and being moved with his extreme wretchedness, promised him his liberty, provided he could give proper security for his good behaviour. This last kind office was undertaken by a charitable lady of the name of Le Gros, who, on being informed of his misfortunes, resolved to dedicate her whole time and attention towards the procuring his enlargement.—The difficulties she had to encounter, together with the narrowness of her own circumstances, rendered the accomplishment of this project almost impossible; but by incessant and persevering diligence, she at last obtained the object of her wishes, and after having set him free from all restraints, helped to support him by the small earnings of her own and her husband's industry. What a strange contrast, compared with the diabolical disposition of his persecutors!

Latest from England.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 14.—By the fast sailing ship Swift, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received London papers to the 7th ult. inclusive, and Lloyd's List to the 4th—they contain the subsequent extracts.

The London papers contain but little on the subject of American affairs, and if we are to believe private letters from commercial houses in Liverpool, no material alteration of public opinion had taken place relative to our dispute with that country—the Revenge had arrived at Falmouth on the 28th of August, via Brest, and Mr. Monroe had presented the dispatches to the British government; but nothing of an official complexion had appeared in the public prints.

An embargo had been laid in England on all Danish vessels, and on all shipping bound to the Baltic.

A letter from Liverpool mentions, that all American vessels loaded in the Baltic for Holland, had been seized.

His Swedish majesty had announced the blockade of the rivers Peene and Oder, and the posts of Swedish Pomerania.

SURRENDER of STRALSUND.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Intelligence has been received of the surrender of Stralsund to the French. The Swedish troops, it is said retreated to Rugen.

SEPT. 5.—The voyage of the Revenge was protracted in consequence of her having received orders to put into Brest before she went to England with dispatches for the American minister at Paris. She arrived at Falmouth the 28th of Aug.

The dispatches by the Revenge cutter, from America, were on Thursday presented to Mr. Canning by Mr. Monroe, the Ambassador from the U. S. The Surgeon of the Chesapeake is arrived in the Revenge for the purpose of giving an ample description of the whole of the affair between the Leopard and that ship.

We have it from good authority to say, that the government of America, in their instructions to Mr. Monroe, have desired him positively to insist on our relinquishing the right of searching any of their vessels for men, whatever their rank or condition may be. They do not require us to give up the right of search for merchandize; but they declare, they will never permit any of their vessels, whether ships of war or merchantmen, to have their men taken out, after they have left their ports.—Report says, our ministers are only allowed four days to consider these terms.

Government, we understand, have taken up transports to carry between 2 and 3000 tons of ammunition and other military stores, for another secret expedition. This quantity is proportioned to as large a a force as the expedition to the Baltic.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—There seems little reason to expect that Bonaparte will suffer Portugal to retain her independence or to be classed any longer as one of the kingdoms of Europe—After having made her pay over and over again the price of her neutrality, he seems now to have determined that the family of Braganza shall cease to reign. Already have measures of hostility been adopted by France; and according to letters from the French coast, of the 26th ult. an order had been issued for laying an immediate embargo on all Portuguese vessels in the ports of France, which order had already been very generally carried into effect.

The French gen. Brune is at Copenhagen, and busied in the defence of the place.

SEPT. 7.—The official dispatches of the commanders of the expedition against Copenhagen, were published in Saturday's gazette. We have been in possession of their substance for some days, but the details will, notwithstanding, be read with interest.—It appears from the journal of the military operations transmitted by lord Cathcart, that very little opposition was offered to the investment of the town. In the course of 8 days, the loss of the British troops, officers and soldiers amounted only to 4 killed and 2 wounded. The German legion (the returns of which are wanting) having been solely engaged in the only two affairs of any importance, might have suffered more; but as in the principal of these, the Danes were taken by surprize, the loss was probably not considerable.

The account of the operations is not brought down to a later date than the evening of the 21st ult. We understand, however that the post of Roeskilde, in front of which a sharp affair took place on the 20th, fell into our possession on the 22d, but having been entered after the dispatches were closed, the fact could not be officially announced in the Gazette.

The preparations for bombarding Copenhagen on the land side were considerably advanced on the 21st, and would, it was supposed, be completed in two or three days after, when, notwithstanding the failure of the recommendation made to the commanding general on that day, the garrison would be again summoned to surrender. It is obvious, from the little resistance made to the advance of our army and the erection of batteries, that the amount of the Danish force in Copenhagen has been very much exaggerated in the Dutch and German Journals. If General Peyman could have brought any thing like 11,000 regulars into the field, exclusive of militia, we should not, however great the exertions and bravery of our troops might have been, have been able to completely invest the town on the day after the disembarkation of a part only of our force.—With means so obviously inadequate to successful resistance, it is hardly to be expected that the Governor of Copenhagen will resolve upon a protracted defence and expose it to the horrors of a bombardment. We rather think that he will open a negociation, when he finds that preprations for attacking the town on the land side are completed, and agree to surrender the fleet upon the terms stated in the British proclamation. It is possible, however, that for the purpose of preventing the occupation of Holstein by the French, and impressing them with an opinion that he was sincere in his resistance, and had carried it as far as possible, the Crown Prince, who, in fact, comprizes within himself all the power of the Danish government, might have determined upon sacrificing the fleet.

Accounts received in town leave us no room to doubt of the hostile disposition of Russia.—British subjects are absolutely insulted and killed in the streets of St. Petersburgh. As some compensation, however, Lord Gower had succeeded in getting the subsidies reshipped, and as they say in Scotland, "We maun tak' the bit and buffit wi't."

A letter from Constantinople, dated the 20th June, confirms the statement of the Moniteur, that the Divan had resolved not to receive the new English ambassador. A message was accordingly sent to him, to prevent him from entering the capital. He also received notice that no proposition from his court would be listened to until the English had entirely evacuated Egypt, and withdrawn their cruizers from that part of the Mediterranean.

BOSTON, *October* 10.

Late from France.

Arrivals at various ports from France, bring Paris papers to the 1st of September.

They do not announce any political event of magnitude. In Paris every thing gave place to festivity and rejoicing—military, civil and ecclesiastical parade, pomp, and procession; King-making and duke-creating, "to give," says Bonaparte to his subject-Legislators, "a new eclat to my most distinguished subjects; and to honour services by great recompences." Very little mention is made of an invasion of England; less on the affairs of Denmark;—and nothing but eulogy on the new Russian Alexander the Great. A French army still continued to menace Portugal: and the seige of Stralsund occupied the energies of Marshall Brune. The little garrison of this fortress only 8000 strong, continued to bid defiance to those French troops which had prostrated the greater part of Europe at their feet;—Another sortie was made on the 16th of August; a battle ensued, and both sides suffered severely. The garrison had been reinforced by troops from the interiour of Sweden.

We find very little mention made of American affairs, in the French papers. We hope we shall long continue to be above or beneath the kind of notice which the French government is in the habit of taking of nations.

King Joseph, of Naples, as a peace-offering sat at liberty nearly three hundred "conspirators," or sent them out of the kingdom. The Ex-King of Naples (Ferdinand,) as a measure of precaution, had sent many of his valuable to Malta.

CHARLESTON, *October* 10.

Ship Argo, Lockyer, of and from Philadelphia, to Havanna, was cast away on the 17th Sept. about 3 leagues to westward of little Isaac rock. On the 19th the crew and passengers left the ship in boats, when one of them drifted into the Gulph stream, where she was fallen in with by the ship Comet, captain Dixey, having the hon. Daniel Clarke, M. C. owner on board; who, on receiving information that another boat was drifting about, cruized for three days, when the crew were found on the great Isaac rock.

To this humane and generous act of Mr. Clarke, are the crew and passengers indebted for their lives, nor can we bestow too much applause upon a man who will, for three days sail out of his course, to rescue his fellow creatures from misery and death. Captain Lockyer and crew, Messrs. Moore, Wharton, Courtauld, and Parry, passengers, arrived at this port yesterday, in the Comet.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 15.

Delaware Election.—We have been favored with a letter from a gentleman in Delaware stating that the federalists have carried their election. G. Truitt, Esq. is elected governor in opposition to Mr. Hazlett by a majority of 246 votes; and Mr. Vandyke is elected a member of congress in opposition to Mr. Dickinson by a majority of 243.

An unknown disease prevails in part of Deerfield, a town situate on the Connecticut river which proves mortal within 16 hours from the attack, baffling all the skill of physicians.

N. Y. E. Post.

APPOINTMENT.—General John Mason, of the district of Columbia, to be superintendant of Indian Affairs, vice General Shee, appointed Collector of the port of Philadelphia.

Brig Fair-American, Brown, 17 days from Halifax, arrived at Baltimore on Monday.—Capt. B. informs, that the ship Jane of N. York, had taken a charter to carry troops to Quebec, and sailed the 24th ult. in co. with several others: that but few or no troops were left at Halifax—8 or 10000 were daily expected from England. Their apprehensions were wholly for Canada.—*Amer.*

A letter from Amsterdam, to a Commercial House in Boston, dated Aug. 25, says "The English took possession of Zealand on the 20th; and six weeks after the 19th Aug. no port on the European continent will be considered neutral by the English.

What has come of the story of the piracy, or capture of the Othello, a hundred miles within the territory of the United States, by men from French ships of war, in our ports? It is very possible that this unparralelled outrage was unauthorised by the officers of his Imperial Majesty, but it is worth remarking, that there exists little or no solicitude to know whether it was so or otherwise. It is safer for one to steal a sheep than for another to look over a hedge, is an adage which strictly applies to our feelings towards foreign nations. Does this evince an honest and unbiassed love of country, or a slavish unbecoming partiality?

From the Boston Centinel of Saturday last.

Capt. Cambell, who arrived here yesterday, from Passamaquoddy, (Schoodick) informs us, that before he sailed, he learnt from gentlemen of repectability of Schoodick, that the British express cutter the Sylvia, of 10 guns, which carried out Admiral Berkeley's dispatches, had returned to Halifax, in the short passage of 20 days bringing the intelligence, that ALL THE POINTS in dispute between the United States and Great-Britain had been AMICABLY SETTLED;—and, That a CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES had taken place between England and France.

Captain Campbell, sailed from Schoodick, on Sunday last.—The news arrived there from Halifax, on the Friday preceding, in Halifax papers. It was common talk on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, and occasioned much joy. The report, we are confident, as stated by capt. C. was current at Schoodick; but the news is two bulky, and the channel too round-about, for entire credence.

The sword of Frederick the Great.—Our readers (says a London paper) have not forgotten the splendid festival given at Paris, and the eloquent speech made by Portalis, on occasion of the sword of Frederick the Great being deposited in the Hotel des Invalides. It has since appeared that this military relic, like most of those of the church, is not genuine.—Major-Gereral Von Hinrichs has published in a respectible German Journal, a letter authenticating this fact, of which the following is the conclusion:

"At the time of the solemn interment of Frederick the Great, I was at Potsdam. Officers of the Staff were placed as guards over the coffin, while it lay in state. The turn came to Col. Von Hahnefeldt, who was commander of Robbing's (now Lecon's) battallion of grenadier guards.) As the guard was relieved, I met him on the square below the place. He talked about the departed hero: in the course of the conversation, he laid his right hand upon my shoulder, and, with tears in his eyes, said "I have served the old King like

an honest man these fifty years, and have at last committed a theft against him." On my asking for an explanation, he put his left hand to the hilt of his sword, "and said, "This is his sword; I have rung the changes; mine lies on the coffin: but, [putting his hand on my lips] no babbling." I promised secrecy, and kept it.—He died long since in Silesia, as Colonel and Lieutenant General, and Chief of the Regiment. Now that the spurious sword of Frederick the Great has been transported to Paris, I deem it my duty to give the heirs of the late M. de Hahnefeldt, or his then Adjutant, the opportunity of laying this sword at the feet of our valiant, upright and adored King.

VON HINRICHS," &c.

Halje, July 17, 1807.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, October 27, 1807.

The Election in the city and county of Philadelphia and county of Delaware, has terminated in a manner highly honorable to the American character. The constitutional candidate for the Senate, Mr. Heston, has a majority of 1240 votes over his opponent William Duane—and for the Sheriff's office in the city and county, Mr. Donaldson has a majority of 191 votes, over Frederick Wolbert, the creature of Duane. On this event, we sincerely congratulate the people of Pennsylvania, and trust that this ascendency of correct principles will animate the friends of the constitution, in the different counties of the state, in their exertions at all future elections.

The Constitutional Ticket in the city of Philadelphia, counties of Lancaster, Adams, Bedford, and Westmoreland, has carried by large majorities.

Yesterday was the time appointed by the President's proclamation, for the meeting of Congress, at the city of Washington.

We are informed, that Nathaniel Aitken, who was liberated from Beaver Jail, on the night of the 8d inst. by a party of armed men, has returned and surrendered himself to the civil authority.

LATEST PROCEEDINGS.

Richmond Oct. 8.

This day the examination of evidence on the motion to commit Aaron Burr, Herman Blannerhasset and Israel Smith, was declared by the counsel on both sides to be closed. Mr. Hay opened the argument on the part of the United States—It is not known what counsel will take a part in this important discussion; but it is expected their arguments will be very able and interesting.

The two last days of the court, were taken up in the examination of Major James Bruff, a witness on the part of the defence, who implicated Gen. Wilkinson, and the explanation of Gen. Wilkinson, and the evidence of witnesses brought forward to invalidate the testimoney of Major Bruff.

From the (Stockbridge) Atlas.

IRISH WIT.

A jolly crew, it often happens so,
Met at an inn one day to eat and drink;
How much they eat or drank I do not know,
But 'twas a trifle, we may safely think.

Among the rest, a little *Paddy* came
To take his glass and join the festive league—
I do not know that I can tell his name,
But if I don't forget his name was *Teague*.

Being well seated, it was thus resolv'd,
That each should ask a question from his noddle,
And he who ask'd one which he could not solve,
Should for the public weal bestow his bottle.

Agreed, cries Teague, with heart brim-full of glee;
And as there seems no great objection,
I'll be for asking foremost do you see,
And leave the answer to your sage reflection.

You've seen, says he, where squirrels dig their holes;
What is the reason they no dirt dig out?
Why, answers one, that troubles not our souls;
You ask'd the question, now resolve the doubt.

Well answers Teague, they are a crafty creature,
And don't begin to dig as doth a mole,
For being of a nature vastly neater,
They first begin at t'other end the hole.

Stop, stop, says one, with eyes that brightly stare,
And heart in Bacchus's bright sunshine basking,
How came this wonder working squirrel *there?*
In faith, cries Teague, that's of *your own* wise asking.

BILDAD.

TURNING,

In all its branches, oval and round,

IN IVORY, WOOD, OR METAL,

Useful and Ornamental,

EXECUTED on the shortest notice, and the most reasonable terms, in Market Street, near Z. Cramer's Book Store, by

ARNOLD EICHBAUM.

N. B. Umbrellas and Parasoles, made and repaired.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 17, 1807.

DAVID M'KEEHAN,

Has just received at his

Book and Stationary Store,

On the Diamond, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, the following in addition to his large assortment of Books before on hand.

CAREY'S FAMILY BIBLE—sundry of the most valuable numbers, with apocrypha, concordance, plates, maps, &c. and with and without the Psalms in metre.
Octavo Bibles of different editions
Pocket Bibles of various prices; European and American editions
German Bibles
Watts' Psalms and Hymns
Westminster Confession of Faith
United States ditto
Fisher and Erskine on the Catechism
Brown on ditto
Brown's Christian Journal
Gospel of Nature
Mason on self-knowledge
Strong's Sermons
Newton's Letters
Horæ Solitariæ
A proof of the true and eternal Godhead, by Wynpresse
The new Week's Preparation
Willison on the Sanctification of the Lord's day
Erskine's Gospel Sonnets
Burkitton the New Testament, large folio
Halyburton's Enquiry
Death of Abel
Sacra Privata, or private meditations
Exercises of Piety
Law of Grace unfolded, by Bunyan
Mason's Remains
Whitefield's Sermons
Newton's Christian Character
How's Devout Meditations
Episcopal prayer book
Portraiture of Quakerism
The Koran, or Alcoran of Mahomet

Coke upon Littleton, folio
Hale's Pleas of the Crown
Evans's Essays, Clerk's Magazine
Buller's Nisi Prius, Powell on Contracts,
Impey's Pleader, Story's Pleadings
Study and Practice of the Law
Smith and Ogden's Trials.

Materia Medica, Edinburgh Dispensatory
Townsend's Guide to Health
Assaline on the Plague

Robertson's History of Charles V.
History of American Revolution
—— of Jacobinism
Hawkin's Voyage, Brissot's Travels
Stranger in France, De Pons Voyage
Life of Pitt, —— of Nelson
Johnson's Lives, Cumberland's Memoirs
Marmontel' Memoirs
Life and writings of dr. Beattie
—— of Leo X
The Life, Adventures and Opinions of Col. George Hanger
Coleman's Collection
Junius's Letters, 2 vols. small with plates
The Prompter
Economy of Human Life
The Fashionable World
Telemachus in English
Wonders of Creation
Foster's Essay's
Austin's Letters
Aitken's Letters to a Young Lady
Bacon's Essays
Mirror for the Female Sex
Moore's Fables
Ahenian Rezon, Thornton's Enquiry
Jackson on Commerce
Dangers of the Country
Salmangundi, or the Whim-Whams and opinions of Launcelot Langstaff, esq. and others—13 numbers
My Pocket Book; or Hints for "*A Ryghte Merrie and Conceitede*" Tour, in quarto; to be called, "The Stranger in Ireland, in 1805;" by a Knight Errant.
Miseries of Human Life, or the Groans of Samuel Sensitive and Timothy Testy, &c.

The Modern Philosopher, or Terrible Tractoration
Birds of Scotland
The Wanderer of Switzerland and other Poems, by James Montgomery
Little and Moore's Poetical Works
Art of Health
Seasons in England
Wild Flowers, by Bloomfield
Echo, with plates, from the Porcupine press
A New Translation of the 3d Satire of Juvenal, with notes.
Penitential Tyrant, or Slave Trader Reformed

Romance of the Forest
Rasselas and Dinarbas
Advertisement for a Husband
What Has Been, Tales of Wonder
Ormand, Beggar Girl, Margaretta
Oakendale Abbey, Spirit of the Castle
First Settlers of Virginia
Vicar of Wakefield
Novice of St. Dominick
Ninon de L'Enclos
Theodosius and Constantia
Eugenio and Amelia
Tales of the Hermitage

Domestic Encyclopedia
Pocket Gunner, Domestic Cookery
Goldsmith's Animated Nature
Morse's Universal Geography
Pinckerton's Geography and Atlas abridged
Geographical description of Maryland & Delaware
Blairs Lecture's, Gibson's Surveying
Simpson's Euclid
Murray's Grammar, abridged
Murray's Grammar Exercises
Clarke's Introduction to making Latin
American Preceptor
The Instrumental Preceptor
The Instrumental Assistant
School and other Books for Children, &c, &c.

October 26, 1807.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Charles Craig, late of St. Clair township, Allegheny county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those who have demands against said estate, are requested to bring them in properly attested for settlement.

John Caldwell,
Jacob Beltzhoover, } Administrators.

Oct. 22, 1807.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, attorney for the assignees of Thomas Wilson of the Borough of Erie, in the County of Erie, has, by power of attorney, authorised John C. Wallace of Erie aforesaid, to settle all business relative to the assigned property of said Wilson, to receive all monies due and settle all just claims against said property.

Proposals for the purchase of the schooner Mary and sloop Lark of Presqu'Isle, and schooner Fair American on lake Ontario, and also for the purchase of Lot No. 3229 in the Borough of Erie aforesaid, with the buildings thereon, will be received until the first of January next by said John C. Wallace, and by

WILLIAM STEELE.

Pittsburgh, October 12, 1807.

LAND FOR SALE.

A valuable Tract of unseated Land, containing 310 acres and 140 perches and allowance of 6 per cent. situate on Forbes's old road and a branch of Turtle creek, in Plum township, Allegheny county, is offered for Sale at a fair price and on reasonable terms of payment. It lies 14 miles east of Pittsburgh, and nearly equidistant from the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers. The great road from Pittsburgh, by the way of New-Alexandria to Frankstown, and which, it is expected, will be the course of the great turnpike by the northern rout, passes through the tract. The land is of a good quality with a large proportion of bottom, and several fine springs near the best situations for building. The purchaser paying a fourth part of the price which may be agreed upon, giving the land as security and paying the interest annually, will be allowed any reasonable time for the payment of the remainder. This land was surveyed as early as the 17th June 1769;—it is clear of incumbrances, and a good title will be given.

Mr. JOHN LITLE, inn-keeper, on the Frankstown road, whose land it adjoins, will shew the tract.

Also, Lot No. 162, in the First District of Donation Lands, containing 200 acres and allowance. Good merchantable Whiskey will be received in payment for this tract, delivered at Pittsburgh in a safe place of storage, at the cash market price. An indisputable title will be given on delivery of the whiskey, or payment of the purchase money, or such part thereof as may be agreed upon. Apply to

DAVID M'KEEHAN.

Pittsburgh Land-Office,
27th August, 1807.

DESERTERS.

DESERTED on the night of the 24th inst. *Daniel Weagley* and *Abraham Moore*, private soldiers of Capt. Armistead's company in the regiment of artillerists of the United States.

Weagley is about 23 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, has dark eyes, short dark hair and fair complexion, is stout and well made, by occupation a house carpenter, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, enlisted at this place on the 19th of Nov. 1806—resided in Greensburgh some time prior to his enlistment. Moore is 28 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, has grey eyes, fair hair and fair complexion, was born in New-Jersey, by occupation a shoe maker, was enlisted at Harrisburgh on the 2d of June, 1806, by Lieut. Rhea.—Had on blue short coats 'plain,' and white linen under clothes. Took with them sundry pieces of citizens clothing unknown.

Twenty Dollars will be given to any person who will apprehend said deserters, and deliver them to me at this post, or to the commanding officer of any military post or recruiting party in the United States, or ten dollars for either.

JAMES S. SWEARINGEN.
Lt. corps Arts. Comm'g.

Fort Fayette, 25th Oct. 1807.

The subscriber forewarns the public not to trust any person on his account with written order or otherwise, not even my wife or any of my family, as I am determined not pay any debts contracted on my account after this date except I be present at the contracting.

JOHN BIGGS.

Oct. 25th, 1807.

NOTICE.

OWING to the indisposition of John Wilkins, Esq. one of the Managers of the Presbyterian Church Lottery, the drawing is unavoidably postponed until the 1st Monday in November next.

Pittsburgh, October 19, 1807.

KENTUCKY TOBACCO.

For Sale by the Keg, a quantity of

Kentucky Tobacco;

ALSO

PIG LEAD.

For which approved notes at sixty days will be taken in payment.

T. CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 28, 1807.

By yesterday's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, *October 16.*

The election in the state of New-Jersey concluded on Tuesday last—the Federalists have obtained a majority in both houses of the Legislature; of course that state will at the next meeting of the Legislature, have a federal Governor also.

Oct. 19. The United States frigate Constitution, capt. Campbell, and the sloop of war Wasp, captain Smith, arrived at Boston on Wednesday last, in 35 days from Gibraltar.

It was conjectured at Gibraltar, when the Wasp and Constitution left that place, an attempt would be made on the fortress by the French; and that assembling of the troops at Bayonne, was intended as a preparatory step towards that object. Great preparations were accordingly making to put the fortress in the highest possible state of defence.

A letter from Boston (received at N. York) says:—"I have just seen letters from our friend in London to the 7th of September. He saw Mr. Monroe daily. Mr. Monroe had not then sent in any official note—he and Mr. Pinckney are fully sensible of our folly in wishing for war, and will do all they can by delay to give time for all parties to cool.—Their interviews with Mr. Canning convinced them that he was well disposed. The revenge will probably not be dispatched till the 1st of October.

Capt. Patzig, arrived at New-York from Cape Francois, informs, that gen Christophe left Cape Francois, about the 4th of September at the head of 10,000 men, for Port de Paix, to give battle to general Petion.

NORFOLK, *October 14.*

The Triumph, capt. Sir Thomas Hardy, the Leopard, capt. Humphries, and the Hamilton Tender, have sailed for Halifax. The ships now on this station are the Bellona, and Ville de Milan.

It is said that Mr. John Randolph has declared, that he will at the next session of congress, move for an enquiry into the conduct of general Wilkinson, touching the late treason in the west. [*Franklin Rep.*

A MILLER,

Who can be well recommended, will meet with employment and generous wages, by applying to

WEST ELLIOTT.

Sawmill Run, Sept. 22, 1807.

N. B. A single man would be preferred.

A number of well finished Stills, made out of the best Copper, and by one of the best workmen in the Copper business in the country, are for sale at the

Copper and *Tin-Plate working Shop*,

In Fourth Street, next door to the Commonwealth Printing Office, (formerly occupied by John Hampsher, and is now carried on by the widow Eve Hampsher,) where all kinds of Copper work is made and sold at a very reasonable rate. Also, a quantity of TIN WARE, ready made, will likewise be sold reasonable. The highest price will be given for old Brass, Copper and Pewter.

A few barrels of good WHISKEY for sale at the same place.

Pittsburgh, August 31, 1807.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE LANDS on Chartiers creek, the property of General Hand, deceased, will be Sold by his Administrators. Their excellent quality, and their vicinity to Pittsburgh will render them an advantageous purchase. Apply to CHARLES SMITH, Esq. in Lancaster, or the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Pittsburgh, 15th September, 1806. tf.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

In Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsburgh. PRESLEY NEVILL

Joseph Harbeson,

Copper Smith, Market Street, Pittsburgh,

HAS FOR SALE,

A few very heavy STILLS,

For which he will take Whiskey in payment.

Pittsburgh, February 2, 1807.

FOR SALE,

Land on the Franklin Road,

Within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh.

I will sell nine small surveys, containing from 70 to 150 acres in each tract, within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. who is fully authorised to sell and convey, or to

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1805.

FOR SALE.

TWO BRICK HOUSES, & LOTS,

Situate on Union Street and the Diamond, and on the same range with George Stevenson's tavern.

The houses are newly built, two stories high and well fininished. They are subject to a small yearly ground rent. Notes at three, six and nine months, with good security will be taken in payment, by the subscriber living opposite the Market House. JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1807.

Lands for Sale.

TWO Tracts of Land laying on Racoon creek, near White's mill, Washington county, Pennsylvania, one containing 393 acres, the other 295 acres. These lands for situation and fertility, are exceeded by none in that part of the country, having been taken up at an early period. On one of which tracts there is a very natural and desirable mill scite,—on both excellent Sugar camps, and on each a tenement cleared sufficient for the support of a small family. The title indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase will please to call on Mr. SAMUEL MERCHANT, adjoining one of the tracts, who will shew them, and for terms to

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 1, 1806. tf.

N. B. If these lands are not sold previous to the sugar season, the sugar camps on each will be let on reasonable terms. *T. C.*

FOR SALE.

A Lot of ground situate on the south side of the Monongahela river three miles above Pittsburgh, extending fifty perches on the river and containing about fourteen acres—on this lot are erected a cabin and stable—and on it two good springs of water, a sugar camp, and some excellent meadow—the payments will be made easy to the purchaser.

HENRY HASLET.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1807. tf

Land for Sale.

A Tract of Land on the waters of Racoon creek, adjoining Samuel Scott's, and near Bavington's mill, the property of the Rev. Dr. Andrews, of Philadelphia, on which the widow Andrews lately lived. It contains about 130 acres, has a considerable proportion of cleared and cultivated land, and is of an excellent quality.

A Tract of Land, about 260 acres, on which James Dryden lives, on the waters of Chartiers creek, between the Redstone and Devore ferry road, within about four miles from the town of Washington—about 60 acres cleared, and a good orchard.

Several Farms, from 150 to 400 acres, on the head waters of Racoon and Miller's Run, formerly the property of General Washington, and of an excellent quality.

For further information apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Jan. 21, 1807.

JOSEPH DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his late residence in Market Street, to his House in the Public Square, next door to Mr. Boyle Irwin's, where he has opened for sale a large and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

which he will sell at his usual low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1807.

☞ A generous price will be given for *HEMP*.

All persons indebted to him by bond, note, or book account are earnestly requested to make payment, as it is out of his power to give any further indulgence.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT forty miles from Pittsburgh on the Ohio river, a handsome tract of 400 Acres of Land, a large proportion thereof is first rate, about thirty acres under improvement, there are three excellent Sugar Camps, a Grist mill and Distillery in good repair on the premises. It is well calculated for Ship or Boat Building, abounding with timber of the first quality, the buildings are replete with conveniencies for the immediate reception of a family; likewise on the bank of the river, a good House and valuable Lots, an eligible stand for a store or any other business. The property will be disposed of low for cash. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to *WILLIAM C. LARWILL*, Attorney at Law, at the Post Office, Fawcett's Town, State of Ohio, who has several other Tracts of Land for Sale in this neighbourhood.

August 15, 1806. tf

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

FOR SALE.

A valuable Tract of Land containing 153 acres, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of David Irwin, John Diller, and James Millegan. This tract is first rate land, and has about 60 acres cleared and under good fence, a good house and barn erected thereon, and a bearing apple and peach orchard. For terms apply to *Dunning M'Nair*, Esq. or to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

FOR SALE.

SIX hundred and seventy-six acres of Land, in one body—about three hundred acres rich bottom—on Turtle creek, Allegheny county, known by the name of "*Dirty Camp*," formerly the estate of George M'Dowel, deceased, now in possession of Mordecai M'Clean and James Means.

It will be divided into two or three farms, to suit purchasers.

One half of the purchase money to be paid on entering into the contract, and the balance in one year. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS,

Who will sell on liberal terms, several valuable patented tracts of land, in *Allegheny County*, on waters of Deer and Bull creeks—in *Butler County*, on waters of Buffaloe, Connequenessing and Muddy creeks—in *Crawford County*, in vicinity of Meadville—and in *Mercer County*, nigh to the town of Mercer.

Pittsburg, *August* 3, 1807.

Barley Raisers, Attention—

FIFTY-THREE Cents per bushel will be given for merchantable Barley, at the Pitsburgh Point Brewery: but none will be received before the 10th of September. Those intending to dispose of their crops, will please to send a sample first for inspection.

For J. O'Hara,

GEORGE SHIRAS.

August 10, 1807. tf.

Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Point Brewery is in operation. Porter fit for the Natchez and New-Orleans market can be furnished at any time at seven dollars ninety cents per barrel. Best Strong Beer for exportation or home consumption at six dollars and of a middling quality for families at four dollars per barrel, delivered in whole or half barrels any where in the Borough, as usual. Orders from the Town or Country, directed to the subscriber, will be carefully attended to.

For J. O'Hara,

GEORGE SHIRAS.

September 22, 1807.

JONES & STRICKLAND,

Ship-wrights & BoatBuilders.

INFORM the public that they are now engaged in this business, and carry it on at the mouth of Suke's run, adjoining the French Yard, where orders for any kind of KEEL-BOATS, BARGES, SKIFTS, &c. will be punctually attended to, and executed in a manner that shall be neat and strong, and on the most reasonable terms. Having stuff on hand, and of the best kind, they will be enabled to fill orders with dispatch. From their long experience in ship and boat building, they feel confident that they will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favour them with their orders.

Application may be made to either of us at our yard, or to GEORGE ROBINSON, Merchant, Pittsburgh.

N. B. A Keel Boat, fit for the Mississippi trade, for sale, apply as above.

Pittsburgh, July 20th, 1807.

KNOX & HUBLEY,

COPPER SMITHS & TIN PLATE WORKERS.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business in their new shop, at the corner of Penn and St. Clair Streets, near Knox's ferry, where they carry on the different branches, and intend keeping on hand a complete assortment of all kinds of *COPPER & TIN WARE*, where those who may please to call, can be supplied with the best ware on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail. From their strict attention to business they hope to merit the encouragement of a generous public.

Orders will be carefully attended to.

☞ The higest price will be given for old Copper, Brass, and Pewter.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1807.

CASH,

WILL be given at the *Pittsburgh Glass Works* for good clean *WOOD ASHES*, at the rate of Twelve Cents and an Half per bushel.

The highest price will also be given for *POT ASH*.

Pittsburgh, June 2, 1807. tf.

WHISKEY BOUNCE.

THE subscriber has on hand a few barrels of WHISKEY BOUNCE, for sale, made at Hager's Town, Maryland, which is said by Judges to be of the first quality. Also, a few Keggs of RAPPEE SNUFF.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1807.

FOR SALE.

A Tract of Land containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about 5 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, Esquire, and others. On this tract there is 30 acres cleared and under good fence. Apply to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he continues to carry on the

Tayloring Business

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Elizabeth Davis, administratrix.

John Darragh, administrator.

September 22, 1807.